

**HISTORICAL TOPONYMY OF WESTERN UKRAINE IN THE CORRESPONDENCE
WITH POLISH GOVERNMENTAL PAPERS**

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The analysis of toponyms, mentioned in two medieval documents, written in Latin letters, that are in the fact a transliteration of Old Ukrainian text, is presented in the article. The peculiarities of Old Ukrainian are preserved in names of places, oronyms, hydronyms and anthroponyms. The findings are that toponyms are quite stable against foreign influence. The reasons why different judicial documents are written in different languages (Latin, Polish, and Old Ukrainian) lie in the fact that at the beginning of the fourteenth century Western Ukrainian oikonymic system has started to form.

Keywords: governmental papers, historical oikonyms, microtoponyms, oikonymic system, toponym.

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Historical oikonyms of Ukraine, and in particular its ancient territories – Red Ruthenia lands (Galych and Lviv lands as part of Rus province), – underwent formation under rather complex social-political and language-ethnic conditions.¹ It is clear, that the becoming and formation of oikonymic system over this territory, its toponymic terrain has developed under a very strong mutual influence of Ukrainian and Polish social and economic systems due to Galych Rus' annexation. Polish feudal leaders have introduced the German and Polish administrative-territorial law which became a substitute to the local (prince's) one and has led to structural variation and variance inside a rather numerous class of toponyms. The latter were expressed by means of the names of localities (oikonyms) which was initiated by the new administrative-territorial regime. Those officers (usually a heterogeneous level chancellery workers like scribes and secretaries had hard time understanding local people's language and the names of natural real things and other human created objects) made plenty of mistakes and alternations, hence introducing various onomastic elements (e.g. court notes, imaging, registers, etc.) to juridical-law acts of that time.

Oikonomy scholars find hard times analysing these documents and forming a source base of the names of localities and numerous microtoponyms, and correct onyms pronunciation. This issue is rather dangerous when it comes to further false etymologization not only for oikonyms but for anthroponyms and

micro-objects naming as well. The latter items are of particular interest due to their inherent great numbering for proper names investigation.

As a result, we have arrived at the governmental papers language dilemma that pertains to Lviv and Galych lands of Rus province investigation and its means of proper names rendering.

Chronology wise, we regard the lower (starting) edge of our investigation as year 1340 – the time, when Red Ruthenia was conquered by Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Establishment of governmental and administrative Polish supremacy also characterizes this period across these lands. The author has mentioned this fact in this paper before.

The aim of this paper is an attempt to find out what was the reason stipulating the language of governmental papers written either in Russian (ancient Ukrainian) or Latin (official language of all governmental papers) across above-said territories. The author used manuscript and printed material as the source base.

It is worth noting, that the above-mentioned topic has not been properly investigated in the Ukrainian linguistics, in particular – in onomastic. Nevertheless, this statement has nothing to do with the just released fundamental work by Oleg Kupchynskyy "Acts and papers of Galych-Volyn principality of XIII century and the first half of XIV century. Research. Discourse." (Lviv, 2004. – 1282 p.). This fundamental work has been published under the support of the Scientific society named after Shevchenko. As

the author of this book states, "The book encompasses the most complete acts and papers reference as of today; those documents were found in different archives and libraries of Ukraine, Poland, Russia, Vatican, Lithuania, and comprise the most complete primer of documentary sources of principality [Galych-Volyn – Y.R.] in the given [first half of XIII century – XIV century – Y.R.] period" [Kupch, Acts, p.1113]. In this laborious work, the linguist has provided valuable linguistic comments for papers' discourse, has paid appropriate attention to the lack of unification when it comes to proper names writing. To our mind, of special importance for onomasts are rather hefty in size (146 pages in total) Nominative and Geographical indices.

Polish scholars (historians, historiographers, regional ethnographers, linguists) have been investigating these questions starting in XIX century. Partially this problem has been investigated by the priest Antoni Petrushevych in his paper "Słów kilka" napisanych w obronie ruskiej narodowości" (Lviv, 1848); by the unknown author in the magazine "Word" – "O ystoryczeskom prawi jak sławiańskoho russkoho naroda, tak jeho russkoho jazyka etc." (1862); by Yakiv Golovatskyy in his work "Pamiętniki dyplomatyczeskoho y sudebnoдіlowoho jazyka russkoho w drevnem Hałycko-Wołodymirskom kniaźestwi y w smeżnych russkych obłastiach s wtoroj poł. XIV w." (1865)²; by Zygmunt Lisevych in his paper "Język urzędowy na Rusi Czerwonej między r. 1340-1506" [Lisiewicz]. The latter research is of particular interest taking into account a thorough

¹ For more information regarding extra-language factors that influence the formation of oikonymic system of Lviv and Galych lands please see our previous papers: 1. Redkva Y.P. Formation of regional topo- (oikonymal) system from dischrony standpoint // *Onomastics and etymology studies*. 2004. – K., 2004. – P. 147-161; 2. Redkva Y.P. Chronologization and localization as a systematic phenomenon in regional oikonymy // *Scientific papers TDPU. Issue: Linguistics. Onomastics.* – P. 1(9)/2003. – P. 147-153.

² Детальнішу бібліографію див.: Lisiewicz Zygmunt. *Język urzędowy na Rusi Czerwonej między r. 1340-1506* // *Przewodnik naukowy i literacki. Rocznik XIV.* – 1886. – Dodatek miesięczny do "Gazety Lwowskiej". – T. I. – Lwów, 1886. – S.245-256.

calculation of correlation of papers written in Latin and Rus language (ancient Ukrainian). Among 2000 papers considered by the researcher, the bulk part of the research was dedicated to Latin, a whole dozen were dedicated to German and only 47 acts were written in Rus language [Same source, 245-246]. When it comes to paper “*Akt grodzkich i ziemskich*” investigation, during the 1340-1506 period of time their total number comprised 1200 items, 19 papers were written in Rus language. Only 11 papers dwell upon our territory.

Without bias, it is reasonable to ask a question: what is the primary reason for such a small amount of papers written in the language of autochthonny population? We regard the answer be hidden in the regulatory politics of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, hence, in 1433 in Edln there was a privilege issued which regulated and introduced the Polish right across all Red Ruthenia lands. In particular, the paper contains such abstract: “*omnes terras nostras Regni nostri Poloniae, etiam Terrarum Russiae includendo, salvis tamen avenae contributionibus (de quibus nobis ad tempora vitae nostrae sola Russia respondebit) ad unum ius et unam legem communem omnibus Terris reducemus – reducimusque, adunamus et unimus tenore praesentium mediante*” [Vol. leg. I, s.40-42]. Since that time, all court acts (municipal, land) were written exclusively in Latin. By means of law Rus language got out of the way but we need to make a clarification, – it got out of the documentary (written) usage way, due to oral investigation of court cases was conducted using the same Rus or Polish languages (depending upon what parties faced the court). Starting the second half of XV century we observe a situation when owners of Rus language papers that dealt with application or confirmation of property privileges, were asking for translation of such legal acts into Latin. Only observing such remarks as *ex idiomathe, linguagio Ruthenicali* it is possible to tell that the original document was written in Rus language [Lisiewicz, 249]. The above-mentioned facts allow us to make an important conclusion regarding an almost complete absence of ancient Ukrainian language in papers and further extinction of Rus language source papers.

Hence, after being confirmed and

translated into Latin, a legal act of such kind lost any value for its owner and became useless. It is uncommon though, but there were a couple of acts that were originally written in Cyrillic (and, obviously, in Rus language) and was straightforwardly transliterated to Latin graphics retaining the original language. Below please find an example of such a transliteration:

Andrzej starosta Ruski poświadcza, że, Dietko z Żubrzy sprzedał sianożęć Grzegorzowi Dawidowskiemu. We Lwowie 1381 r.

Bożeiu miłostiu wieliebnoho kniazia Ruskoho Włodysława, se ia pan *Andrias* starosta Ruskoiey ziemi wyznawaiemi tho nassem listhom wsim dobrim, kto koli uzozdrith na thot list iły usłysit czuczcy ioho. Iże przszed pereth nas pan *Dietko iz Zubry i priatel ioho Alberth*, nikim nie primusony, no swoim zdrowym żywothom i dobrym umysłom, woziemssy radu bratha swoioho pana *Bruna* i prodali *Hrihorowi Dawidowskiemu* sienioziath *dolinu noczpaty* (sic) za sisnacyth seth hrossy. A tak podali pokowa sie trawa rodith i na niwi i na dubrowie, od duba po *hłubokuiu dolinu* niedosedssy *Słowiowey mohily*, po dorohu sczo lude iesdiat w lies. A stała sie torho-wlia wo Lwowi. V Korotkoho *Lenola* w domu. A pry thom byli świethczy pan *Michaiło Iwanowicz*, pan *Jasko Mazowsanin*, pan *Choiko Łoiowicz*, pan *Miczko Brunio*, czny pan *Gorgij Mossoneczicz*, *Chotko Hrutkowicz*, a ktomu było mnoho dobrych liudy. A pisan list pod liethom rożestwa Bożoho 1381. A pisał *Bahran* pisar Lwowski.

Originally the document was written on parchment in 1381 using Cyrillic and rewritten (transliterated) in Polish graphics in the end of XVI century (published in periodical magazine “*Przegląd archeologiczny*” with comments from A. Petrushevych [Petruszewicz, 72-73]). Due to the fact that the paper dwells upon the selling of hayfield from one owner to the other, it becomes clear of the reason of such an act creation: apparently, some new land owner (in our case hayfield owner), having received the right for ownership had to have a paper from the previous owner – as an additional means of proving the right for property – or a certificate for property heritage.

We prove the reason of the question, why the document was already written not necessarily using Latin. This is due to the fact, as it was already mentioned, it was rewritten using Polish graphics in the end of XVI century, but Latin was legislative only until 1543 – a time, when besides this language it was only legal to use Polish too: “*Ut autem citationes ita controversias, decreta et inscriptiones, liberum est inicuique Polonica lingua scribere, hoc tamen perpetuum*” [Vol. leg. I, s.582].

Such a proprietary text contamination (Rus language – Polish graphics) signifies only the fact, that the calligrapher (*Bagran*) was autochthonic (a Ukrainian): Latin and Polish were not familiar to that person and he was to use graphics only due to his official (clerk) duties. Although Rus language wasn’t legally certified as being an official language before 1543, neither after this time, but for the “*akt ruski przedłożony do wpisu wciągano w akta po rusku. Nadto w protokolach, w których strona podpisywała się własnoręcznie, spotykamy podpisy ruskie, o ile strona była Rusinem...*” [Sochaniewicz. Archiwum, 9].

From onomastic point of view we are interested in the availability of proper names: 1) anthroponyms: *Włodysław, Andrias, Dietko, Alberth, Bruno, Hrihor Dawidowski, Lenol Korotkij, Michaiło Iwanowicz, Jasko Mazowsanin, Choiko Łoiowicz, Miczko Brunio, Gorgij Mossoneczicz, Chotko Hrutkowicz, Bahran*; 2) toponyms: a) oronyms: *dolina Noczpaty, Słowiowa mohila, Hluboka dolina*, b) oikonoms: *Zubra*.

From the orthographic transmission and etymologization points of view we render the locality *Zubra* of Pustomy-tivskyy of Lviv region suburb as being interesting for investigation [ATU, 183]. This locality is situated on *Zubria* river (left bank of Dniester river) [SGU, 218]. Had the document been written by a Polish calligrapher then (according to Polish calligraphy) this name would have had the form of *Zubrza* along with the conforming alternation of *r//rz*, which, for what it’s worth, is present in Polish sources (compare: *Zubrza* (pd.Lwów) 1407, 1408, 1417, 1436, 1444, 1445, 1456, 1466, 1485, 1493, 1499: [AGZ IV, 16, 20, 37, 59; V, 65, 113, XIV, 1380, 3579; XV, 2285, 3321; VII, 79, 80; IX,

130]; Zubrza, z.lw., pow.lw., 1606: SGL., t.361, s.1161-1162, 1274-1275; 1641: [SGL, t.392, s.819-822]; 1645: [SG-Bus., t.21, s.1187-1188]; Zubrza, z.lw. (Lwów), Atl.Jabł. m.2). as it is seen from the initial written sources, the name of the locality traces back to the beginning of XV century, although river Zubria, which houses the above mentioned locality is mentioned in Ipativskyy chronicle in 1213: “*Мѣстиславоу же стоуицю на Зоубрѣи (зоубрѣи)*” (~ 1425 [CCRC II, 1962. Ipat. chron., 733]). Hence, the name of the locality should be rendered out of the hydronym and regard it as secondary. Motivation of the very name of the Zubria river (*Зубрѣя*) back in the days was interpreted by I.Sreznevskyy as an adjective for *-j(a)* out of appellative *зУбрь* “*зубр, urus*” [Sreznevskyy I, 998] (see also [EDCGNSR, 63]). A Polish linguist of the past century Eugene Kukharskyy (Eugenjusz Kucharski) enrolled such hydronyms as *Bóbrka, Żubrza* to toponyms “*o typowych nazwach “leśnych*” [Kucharski E., 12], and the already mentioned A.Petrusheych signifies this semantics: “*wieś Zubrza już nazwą swoją poświadcza, że powstała w kniejach, w których gościły niegdyś zubry...*” [Petruszewicz, 73]. Regarding the initial meaning of the river name and secondary meaning of the locality name, we can observe palatal/depalatal changes in the sound composition [rj], which took place in oikonyms of *Zubra* and retained in hydronyms of *Zubria*. Here we deal with a phonetic phenomenon which is stipulated by the influence of the following sound [j] consonant [r] go palatalized, and progressive assimilation of sound [j] resulted in the creation of a soft long sound [r':], which has further lost its long nature: [rj] > [r'j] > [r':] > [r']. In the name of locality *Zubra* (regardless the change in common-Slavic background for sounds [rj] for [r']) a depalatalization for sound [r'] took place at a later stage, which didn't take place with the hydronym and it signifies the archaic nature of the latter one. Consideration of such historical sound facts is rather important when translating ancient historical sources into contemporary literature language taking into account proper names. Hence, in “*Rus chronicle*”, translated by Leonid Makhnovtsev [Rus chronicle / According to Ipativskyy list translated

by Leonid Makhnovets. – K.: Dnipro, 1989. – 591p.], we read: “*Mstyslav stood on the [river] Зубр'я [bold selection – Y.R.]*” [Chronicle, p.375], and its remark contains – “*nowadays – Зубря, Зубра*” [same source]; on P.552 *Зубр'я* is represented as a river and a left influx of Dniester [same source, p.552]. A river name seems not to have a separate pronunciation [p] when jointed with the next one [j], since the palatalization process has already occurred, and the very name record had to be represented as *Зубря*.

A similar character (Latin transliteration of ancient Ukrainian) has yet another document, which is overflowed with the presence of microtoponyms and several oikonyms. May of those lived until our days. The contents of the act deals with the confirmation fact made by Fedir Liubartovych regarding villages Tuzhyliv [ATR, 124] and Svarychiv [ATR, 127] separation. We provide some reference for an abstract:

Książę Fedor Olkirdowicz (Lubartowicz) poświadcza o rozgraniczeniu wsi Tużyłowa i Swaryczowa. W Żydaczewie 6 Sierpnia (na początku piętnastego stulecia).

W imia Otca y Syna y Duchu Swiatoho Amin. Ja kniaz *Fedor Olkirdyiewicz* korolow brat. Pryszly do mene *Tużyłowcy* żalowały się na *Iwana Swaryczowsko*ho, na *Boczkowa* brata Łohynowicza, iż derżał nam *Manastyr Topulsko*¹⁾ z *Czarnym Lisom*²⁾, za rikoiu *Łomnycei*³⁾ nazwanioiu y z *Barłozyszczy*⁴⁾ bez prawa, a służyło nam ku *Tużyłowu*⁵⁾: a *Iwan Dołhy* Łohynowycz odmowyw protywko im, iże dał mi *Korol Swaryczow*⁶⁾ za wirnyi zasłuhy moi na wiky wicznyi, y *Manastyr Topulsko* z *Czarnym Lisom* y *Barłozyszczamy* po riezku *Wyszniuwku*⁷⁾, w tom toiuż riezkoiu po pod uroczysko *Solnoie*⁸⁾, nedałeko sęła *Nowyicy*⁹⁾, czerez horu steżkoiu iduczcy do riki *Łukwycy*¹⁰⁾, kojaia idet *lisom Czarnym* po pod horu nazwanioiu *Kosmacz*¹¹⁾, mymo uroczysko *Jasin*¹²⁾ mynowany, aż do *Polonin*, kotoryi sia nazywaiut *Pitrost*¹³⁾ (sic), *Jama*¹⁴⁾, *Moloda*¹⁵⁾, *Parynki*¹⁶⁾ nedałeko hranyć Uhorskich. Na doł powernuwszy rikoiu *Łomnyciu*, po pod sęło *Perehyńsk*¹⁷⁾, mymo uroczysko *Solnoie*¹⁸⁾ *Krasnoie Połę*¹⁹⁾ nazwanioie, aż do *Kamenystoho horba*²⁰⁾ czerez *Bur, lisom Rawnym*²¹⁾ czerez potok *Rudawy*²²⁾ popud sęło *Rożniatów*²³⁾ do riki *Duby*²⁴⁾, do *Horodyszczy*²⁵⁾ do *Perechresnoi dorohy*,

kotoraia idet do sęły *Dołyny*²⁶⁾, czerez *lis Osnyk*²⁷⁾, od *Osnyka* do *Domankow*²⁸⁾ do *Leletowaho Duba*²⁹⁾, hrancyu *Iwan Dołhy* pokazał, kotory stał prawom, y my u neho wziąłsmo wyszniuiu hrywny. A sudyw toy sud *Fyłyst* woiewoda *Żydaczuwski*, *Pan Danyło Zaderewecki*, *Pan Waško Stodnyk*, *Weremansz Traktowycz*, *Iwan Sołowycz Korsak*, *Pan Waško Prokopowycz*, *Iwaško Dyduşczycki*, a ktomu było dosyt dobrych ludyi, na szczo smo dały tot łyst na wiczniuui pamiat. Tot łyst pisany w *Zydaczowi* na *Preobrażenye Misiacia Awhusta* dnia szestoho. Rukoiu własnoiu. Post quarum *Literarum pergamenarum idiomate Ruthenico exaratarum inductionem* oryiglnale eidem offerenti, est restitutum, de quo restituto officium praesens quietatum est. Ex actis castren. Capit. Halicien. extraditum. Correxit *Rodkiewicz* m. p. L. S.

Paper's heading, besides the date (day and month) hasn't obvious indication of year published. Besides that, the copying personnel has made a mistake regarding the authors of this paper: they mistakenly utter the last name as *Fedor Olkirdyiewicz* instead of *Fedor Lubartowicz* due to irregular pronunciation from the Latin original paper. This very fact helped *Antoni Petrusheych* to identify the exact date when that paper was copied, namely, this was the first 20-ies if the XV century (between 1400 and 1420). This is all due to the fact, that at that time *Fedir Liubartovych* (*Fedor/Teodor Lubartowicz*) ruled in *Zhydachiv* [Petruszewicz, 78].

From onomastic standpoint, the paper contains a considerable amount (due to its volume) of different toponyms: in particular, oikonyms, urbanonyms, oronyms, hydronyms, which exist up till today and we were able to localize those. Below please find sample ones:

¹⁾ *Manastyr Topulsko* – nowadays it village *Topilske*, *Rozhn* suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]

²⁾ *Czorny Lis* – a forest, that is situated between locality *Topilske* and *Barłogy* (see below)

³⁾ *Łomnycia* – river *Limnytsia* (Dniestr) [HDU, 319]

⁴⁾ *Barłozyszczy* – contemporary village *Barłogy*, *Rozhn* suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; *Barłuj* na *Dniestrze* (*Berłahy*) 1449, 1451, 1461, 1463, 1467: [AGZ XII, 2299, 2473, 2985, 3073,

3326]; Berłohy: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 57]

⁵⁾ *Tużyłow* – locality Tuzhyliv, Kl. suburb, I-F region [ATR, 124]

⁶⁾ *Swaryczow* – locality Svarychiv, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; Swaryczów (pow. Dolina) 1387: [SGL, t. 470, s. 156-158]; Swaryczow, z.hal., pow. kołom., 1604: [SGHal., t.111, s.150]; Swaryczów, z. hal., 1651: “*Wieś Swaryczów*” [AGZ I, 65]

⁷⁾ *Wyszniuwka* – stream Vyshnivka (p. Rukshyna l. Limnytsi r. Dniester; locality Pereginske and Barlogy Rozhn suburb, I-F region) [HDU, 105]

⁸⁾ *Solnoie* – a formation not far from locality Novytsia, Kl. suburb, I-F region [ATR, 124] (see below)

⁹⁾ *Nowycia* – locality Novytsia, Kl. suburb, I-F region [ATR, 124]; Nowica (źródło solne/fons salis) 1367: “*Nowicza... predicta terra Russie*” [KDM III, 797 (s.202-203)]; Nowicza 1432-1476: [ML IV, B 9, f.142-144; B 8, f.132]; Nowica 1462, 1476, 1564, 1583, 1620, 1634, 1635: [Lustr. 1661-665/III, 77-83]; 1525, 1527, 1547, 1549, 1553, 1564, 1647, 1566, 1569, 1585, 1663: [MRPS IV, vol. 1, poz. 4657; vol. 2, poz. 15311; vol. 3, poz. 22845; vol. 3, poz. 21436; V, vol. 2, poz. 6249]; 1565, 1566, 1647: [Vol. leg. II, 682, 723; IV, 109]; Nowycza: 1485: “*...et cum loco sartaginis in Nowycza*” [AGZ XIX, 1025]; Nowica 1549: [MK, 76, f.318v-319v; 84, f.30-32], [ML IV, B 9, f.141-142, 146v-148]; *Nowica*, z.hal. (Kałuż), Atl.Jabł. m.3

¹⁰⁾ *Łukwycia* – a river (p. Lukvy p. Dniestr) [HDU, 330]

¹¹⁾ *Kosmacz* – locality Kosmach, Bogor suburb, I-F region [ATR, 122]

¹²⁾ *Jasin* – locality Yasen, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; Jasien alias Jasienow 1655: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 103-104]; Jasien: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 48-49]

¹³⁾ *Pitrost* – nowadays is the name of the mountain and nearby territory Petros that belongs to the village Pereginske, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]

¹⁴⁾ *Jama* – the name of the mountain and nearby territory where the influx of Bystra flows in (p. Limnytsi p. Dniestr) [HDU, 48]

¹⁵⁾ *Mołoda* – a river (l. Limnytsi p. Dniestr) [HDU, 372]

¹⁶⁾ *Parynki* – the name of the nearby territory where the influx Petros flows

out (l. Limnytsi p. Dniestr) [HDU, 420], not far from locality Pereginske (see below)

¹⁷⁾ *Perehyńsk* – locality Pereginske, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; Perehińsko, z. hal. i z. lw., 1691, 1642: “*villae Perehyńsko ecclesiae Haliciensis Kryłosiensis evincientium*”, “*villae Perehyńsko in palatinatu Rusiae terra Zydaczoviensis site ad eandem ecclesiam metropolitanam Haliciensem*”; 1649: “*villae Perehyńsko*”, 1564: “*dicti Perehyńsko graecae*”, “*villa etiam Perehyńsko*”, “*cum villa Perehyńsko*”, 1548: “*Hryćko Bałaban wziął list na Perehyńsko*”, 1649: “*bonorum villae Perehyńsko*”, “*wieś Perehyńsko*”, 1593: “*villae Perehyńsko*”, “*wieś Perehyńsko*”, “*villam Perehyńsko*”, “*villae sepedicte Perehyńsko*” [AGZ I, 94-108]

¹⁸⁾ *Solnoie* – a name of the small village Sloboda that belongs to locality Nebyliv, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]

¹⁹⁾ *Krasnoie Połę* – today it’s locality Krasne, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; Krasne 1627: [MK LXVIII, 73, s.347]; Krasne: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 53]; Krasne, z.hal. (Kałuż), Atl.Jabł. m.3

²⁰⁾ *Kamenysty horb* – today it’s locality Kamin, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]; Kamień (Kamione) 1450, 1453, 1466, 1467, 1479: [AGZ XII, 2351, 2559, 3319, 3334; XIX, 921]; Kamień 1628: [MK LXVIII, 73, s.347]; Kamień, z.hal., pow.hal., 1642: [SGHal., t.135, s.1282, 1681-1684]; Kamień: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 55]; Kamień, z.hal. (Kałuż), Atl.Jabł. m.3

²¹⁾ *Lis Rawny* – today it’s village Rivnia, Rozhn suburb, I-F region [ATR, 127]

²²⁾ *Rudawy potok* – a stream that flows out of a small village Rozhniativ, I-F. [ATR, 127] and locality Rivnia (see above) that flows in to the river Limnytsia

²³⁾ *Rożniatów selo* – a small village Rozhniativ, I-F. [ATR, 127]

²⁴⁾ *Duba rika* – a river Duba (p. Chechvy l. Limnytsi p. Dniestr) [HDU, 184]

²⁵⁾ *Horodyszcze* – a name for the nearby territory that indicates the probability of some ancient village existence

²⁶⁾ *Dolyna selo* – m. Dolyna, Dolynsk. suburb., I-F. [ATR, 123]; Dolina 1443: [AGZ XII, 1243]; 1497: [MRPS II, 761];

Dolyna, z.hal., 1521: *Zygmunt I uwalnia ... od opłaty myta... od soli białej Ruskiej, sprowadzonej z... Kołomyi...* [ALS, t.3, s.215]; 1527: “*album ex... Dolyna*” [ALS, t.3, s.311-312]; 1536: “*Долыны*” [ALS, t.4, s.54-55]; Dolina: [Lustr. 1661-1665/III, 39-40]; Dolina, z.hal. (Tłumacz), Atl.Jabł. m.3

²⁷⁾ *Osnyk lis*; ²⁸⁾ *Domankow* i ²⁹⁾ *Łeletowyi dub* – names of nearby territories which we have no records as of today.

As the analysis of proper names of two legal acts has proved, those acts were written using ancient Ukrainian with Latin transliteration, hence the influence and pressure at the administrative or governmental factors of Polish government at the naming system of this part of Rus province was minimal: it retained its status and wasn’t assimilated with the foreign chancellery and wasn’t influenced by Polish onomastic system. Language traits of the presented toponyms verify their ancient origin and certify autokhtony of their Ukrainian population over these territories.

From a similar research standpoint, we can remark that the linguistic analysis of toponyms (oikonyms on the first place), used in all legal papers (which were written in its majority using Latin) across territories of Lviv and Galych of Rus province will help us trace down the inhabitation process of these lands and the influence of crossethnic Ukrainian-Polish language relations over the formation of oikonymic system of these territories.

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SGHal – Sąd Grodzki Halicki. Act books of Buzkyy grodzkyy court of Rus province that is situated in the Central state historical archive of Ukraine in Lviv (CSHAL – fund № 5). Numbers following abbreviations identify the volume number and page number.

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